THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)			$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition.

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited*, as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusully large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats.
W. H. & R. S. T U K.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FAN
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.]
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER.
20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DAMASK TAMBOURD Curtains, 4-4 and 6-4 Damasks.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANCY SILK and Linen cravats, with a handsome assortment of Pocket H'd'k'f's. and Gloves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 4-4 to 6-4.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

PURE and No. I qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April1, 1854. 40—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 22, 1854. 93—

Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased; and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " " Green " "
150 lbs. Terra de Seienna,
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayoh, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4½ lb. boxes, this day received by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—50 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH,—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by
P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's
DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by
P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles.
P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at
PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by
P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style.
P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and clained the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at
PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the
MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the
MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —62

Hay.

400 Bales prime Hay—Cargo of Brig Delta—now landing at our Wharf. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., June 28, 1854. 64—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige
ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Inks; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 33½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.

These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.

We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.

Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.

In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.

☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook* —Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.

For bargains in well made Goods, call at
HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)

The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.

The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.

The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.

Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.

Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTISH & IRISH markets.

We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.

North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 32—y.

VALUABLE BOOKS. AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's manual, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised addition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens;
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a geneeal description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directors, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixen's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's " "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practico and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thoroughly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Dana.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by
H. D. TURNER.
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

SELLING AT COST!

READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.
Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests,
Buff, White and Fancy Marseills Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.
The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made.
Call and buy cheap.
EVANS & COOKE.

ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, May 10. 50—

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by

W. H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va. WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.

It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the BEST selected stock in all Virginia.

The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.

Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.

☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.

☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.

Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.

We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.

In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.

☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishmeni of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors.
ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—
Oranges, Lemons, per box,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,
Nuts of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,
Preserves,
Cordials,
Cigars of all kinds,
French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes*, comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.

Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.

P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings*, manufactured by
H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

75 DOZEN STANDING COLLARS at
HARDING'S.

IMPORTED Cigars of various and best brands, just received at Haywood's & Scott's Drug Store.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRee, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be pubsished, shall contein, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artifical divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

WILLIAM D. COOK,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to
WM. D. COOKE.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 5t—

STOP THE RASCAL.—ON THE 12TH OF APRIL I hired to a man styling himself "S. LONG, of Louisiana," a Horse and Buggy, for a few days only, as he alleged. He stated his intention to be to visit Chapel Hill—thence to return to Raleigh, on his way to Nash county. Since that time, *I have heard nothing of him.*

The horse is a small flea-bitten grey—his under jaw hanging lower than the upper. The Buggy is a good, strong, substantial one. The Harness is ordinary black mounted Buggy Harness. *The man* is of common height, with light sandy hair, and *looks* the gentleman.

I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will enable me to recover the Horse and Buggy.
EDW. YARBROUGH, Jr.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—6t.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the arcles in their line.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.

Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.
All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.
China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
35 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
300 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Mould Candles,
Just received and for sale low, by
BAIN, HATTON & Co.,
Portsmouth, Va.
May 10. 50—

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
**Wholesale and Ret

MY DUEL WITH CAPTAIN ELLIOTT.

"My duel with Captain Elliott," said the Dr., lighting a fresh cigar, "took place during the war with Mexico. But, before I proceed, I must give you a short account of my previous history—

"Elliot and I had been rivals and enemies from our very boyhood. We were educated at the same public school. Before I arrived, he was the pet, the hero, the Napoleon, so to speak, of the school; the leader alike in study, in sport and in mischief. He was a proud, imperious, overbearing boy, though with many generous and endearing qualities; and out of school his will was law to the boys, as that of the teacher was in school.

When I arrived, however, being about his own age, and a lad of considerable spirit, I refused to submit to his authority; and there being many mal-contents in the school, who secretly disliked him, they one by one enrolled themselves under my standard, and we were thus divided into separate factions. Numberless were the pitched battles which we had, as well as the personal for supremacy; numberless the bloody noses and cracked crowns, numberless the reprimands and even more tangible inflictions of the teachers. Elliott and I were, in fact, always at variance, always crossing each other, and agreeing in nothing except in hating each other cordially.

When we left school, he went off to West Point and I to the Medical College, and we lost sight of each other for some years. In due course of time, I commenced practising as a physician; but finding it did not pay very well, and being besides of a somewhat roving and adventurous disposition, I applied for and obtained the appointment of army surgeon, and was immediately ordered to Fort———.

I had been there but a short time, when the Commandant, brave old Gurley, whom some of you, doubtless remember, died of fever. An officer of the name of Elliott, was appointed to succeed him, and you may judge of my mortification when I found it was my old enemy. Much as it galled my pride, I was obliged here to submit to his authority; but I did it, I assure you, with a very bad grace.

Elliott was essentially changed since I had last known him; the impetuous, overbearing boy, had become a grave, quiet, reserved man, who could, if he chose, render himself a very agreeable companion, but who seldom took the trouble to do it. Many of the officers however, and all the men, liked him very much; but, somehow, there seemed to be an impassable barrier between him and me. I disliked his reserve, which I attributed to pride; and he complained of my boisterousness, as he was pleased to call it. He did, indeed, make some efforts to conciliate me at first, but seeing I repulsed them, he withdrew himself behind his entrenchments, and treated me ever after with a coldness absolutely freezing.

Things were in this state, when an uncle of Elliott's, with his wife and daughter, stopped for a short time in the vicinity of the fort, on their way to Washington. The daughter, Miss Eviline, was a charming young lady, and every unmarried man in the garrison immediately fell in love with her. It would weary you to enumerate the pic-nics, the water parties, the drives, the balls that were given in honor of her. A good humored rivalry prevailed among us for her preference; and bets were taken as to whether Davis or Jones, or the Doctor, or the commandant himself had the best chance.

For myself, I was, I do think, seriously in love with the charming girl. To be sure she did not give me much encouragement, but I tried to encourage myself. I rode with her, walked with her, danced with her, and kept with her as much as I possibly could. I saw that Elliott scowled darker than ever upon me, but I did not care for that; in fact I was glad of an opportunity of giving him pain, and showing him that his dislike for me was not shared by all his connections.

On the evening before her intended departure, there had been a farewell ball, I had danced with her the whole evening, while Elliott, who did not dance at all that night, sat moodily conversing with her father. I was so fascinated with her and so grieved at the thought of her leaving, that before I slept that night, I resolved to see her in the morning and make her a tender of my heart.

Accordingly, as early as decency permitted, I called, and was by the blundering servant shown at once into her presence, where an extraordinary scene presented itself. On a sofa in the room, her face buried in the cushions, her dress disordered, her beautiful hair, which curled naturally, 'all in a tangle,' and her attitude denoting the very prostration of despair, lay the charming girl I had parted from last night in the exuberance of youthful and light-hearted joy. On the table beside her, and on the floor were scattered innumerable letters, and a portrait, a locket, a blue ribbon, and a withered rose, lay carelessly among them.

She rose on my entrance, and would have denied herself, but it was too late. Her eyes were bloodshot with weeping, and her fair cheeks swollen and discolored. I took her hand and with much solicitude inquired the cause of her sorrow. A fresh burst of grief was her only answer, and it was some time before she was sufficiently composed to give me an explanation.

It appeared that she had been for a long time engaged to her cousin Elliott, and that he had, in a fit of mad jealousy, returned her letters and tokens, and formally broken the engagement.

'It was my fault,' said she sobbing, 'all my fault. I did wrong to play with his noble nature.'

'His noble nature,' said I, bitterly; for, as you may suppose, I did not feel in the blandest humor at the discovery I had just made.

'Oh, Dr. C———,' said she, 'you do not know him. He is the best, the noblest of men; and I have lost him—lost him by my own mad folly.' Here she fell into such a passion of weeping, again, that I forgot my own disappointment in my solicitude for her. I suggested that perhaps an explanation could be made.

'Impossible,' she said. 'It was my flirting with you, and Mr. Jones, and Mr. Davis, that offended him—and how could that be explained? I am sure it was not that I cared a cent for one of you,' (fancy my feelings,) 'but I am naturally fond of admiration. I have tried to cure myself of it, but cannot. Oh, Dr. C———, my heart is broken. Here, read his note.'

She gave me a piece of paper, crumpled with her burning hand, and wet with her tears, on which I read as follows:

"MADAM—In returning you the letters and tokens, which I have had the honor to receive from you, I wish you to understand that the engagement between us is broken off, now and forever. You are now at liberty to flirt with whom you please. I cannot share a heart with twenty others.'

Just like him!' said I, with bitterness, when I finished this laconic and sententious epistle: and was going to indulge in a philippic against him, but she checked me with such a spirit, that I was fain to hold my peace. I then offered, for her sake, to go to Elliott, and endeavor to explain the matter.

'Alas!' said she, 'you cannot; he went off this morning before daylight, on a three month's furlough, leaving that cruel note and the packet of letters, to be delivered to me on awaking. He has gone, I presume, to New Hampshire, where his friends reside.'

Here we were interrupted by the entrance of Miss Eveline's mother; and I took my leave, quite cured of my love fit, and very thankful that I had not subjected myself to the pain of a refusal.

But I am spinning out my story too long.

When Elliott returned from his furlough, he treated me with even greater coldness than before; in fact, we never spoke to each other at all, except when duty compelled us to do so. This made it so disagreeable to me, that I was on the point of applying for an exchange, when the war with Mexico broke out; we were ordered on active service, and private animosities were forgotten in our zeal against the common foe.

Elliott and I continued on much the same terms, although, in spite of my dislike, I could not help admiring his bravery, his noble daring, his energy and presence of mind, and his fatherly care of the troops under his command. Still, however, the flame was smouldering in our bosoms, only waiting an opportunity to break out. At last the opportunity came.

Elliott had been left in charge of a large number of sick and wounded, while the rest of the army pressed on toward the Halls of the Montezumas. I of course was there, with several assistants. We were encamped in a picturesque little hamlet, situated in a wild, romantic neighborhood, and the country being pretty quiet, we were in the habit of venturing some distance from the encampment, shooting, sketching, or perhaps flirting; for you know our fellows did not extend to the Mexican senoritas the hostile feelings with which they regarded the men. For myself, I cannot say that I admired them much; some of them were very pretty to be sure, but that abominable habit they have of smoking cigaritos spoiled them in my eyes. I like a good cigar myself,' said the Doctor, relighting the one he held, which had gone out, but I don't like to see a woman smoking. I couldn't fancy Venus herself with a cigar in her mouth.

Well, one morning I had sauntered forth, port-folio in hand, for the purpose of taking some sketches and in the course of my wanderings came upon a pretty little dwelling by the side of a waterfall, in a sweet, sequestered spot. On a mossy bench by the door sat a young girl of wonderful beauty, in a showy but picturesque dress, with a guitar in her hand, the sweet melodies of which blended delightfully with the soft murmuring dash of the waterfall, and the gurgling of the little stream beyond it. It was a picture of surpassing beauty and loveliness, and I immediately sat down on a fallen tree to commit it to paper.

While thus employed, a man was observed approaching, whom I soon found was no other than Elliott himself. As he neared the cottage, the young girl, who had evidently been expecting him, threw down her guitar and ran eagerly to meet him. He sat down beside her on the bench; when sddddenly observing me, he started as if a serpent had stung him, and hastily approached me. He glared upon me with a look in which all the hatred that had been gathering for so many years seemed concentrated.

"This is the second time, sir,' said he fiercely, 'that you have crossed my path—it shall be the last time! Follow me if you dare!'

"If by 'crossing your path,' said I, 'you mean an allusion to that young woman, I assure you I have not spoken to her, nor approached nearer to than I am now.'

"Must I call you a coward?' said he; 'Will you follow me or not?'

'I threw down my drawing material and followed him. He entered the chapparal, and led the way to a clear space near a running brook. Here he turned and drew his sword. 'Defend yourself!' he exclaimed.

"'Captain Elliott,' said I, 'although I am not conscious of having injured you, I am ready to give you the satisfaction you demand. But had we not better return to the camp, obtain seconds, and conduct the affair in the regular manner?'

"'No,' said he, 'I will not wait. I will hold no further parley with you. Defend yourself!'

'Thus adjured, I drew my sword; but had scarcely done so when something whizzed past me, a sharp report was heard, and with a wild cry Elliott fell at my feet. I looked for an instant behind me, and saw the dark countenances of half-a-dozen Mexicans as they prepared to reload their pieces, and then fled into the chapparal, 'tarrying no longer question.' On—on I sped; this way and that way, through the tangled thicket, tripping my feet on long trailing vines, scratching my hands on thorns; until, completely worn out, I climbed up a lofty tree and hid myself among its leafy branches. Here I remained for several hours, and heard my pursuers crashing amongst the underwood, shouting, swearing, calling to each other; but gradually the sounds died away, the chase seemed to be given up, and I was left alone in that wild, unbroken solitude.

The afternoon was far advanced when, driven partly by hunger, partly by the dread of passing the night in the chapparal, I ventured to descend from my leafy covert, where the mosquitoes had made a feast of me, and the monkeys had chattered at me with their strange, mocking gestures. By the aid of my pocket compass, I found my way back to the clearing whence I had so suddenly departed. After carefully reconnoitering, to see that none of my Mexican friends were lingering near—to this day I suspect that young woman of having sent them after us—I advanced to the spot where poor Elliott had fallen.

He was lying on his face in a pool of blood, his hands clutching the grass, his hair and uniform dabbled in blood, and his fine manly form (he was one of the finest looking fellows in the army) with three or four ghastly wounds. 'Ah! poor fellow! poor fellow! said I, as I stood and gazed upon him; for though I was rid of a mortal enemy, I could not help feeling sorry that so brave a soldier should thus perish like a dog, shot down by an unseen foe. 'But thank God!' I ejaculated with a thrill of indiscribable pleasure, 'thank God! I did not kill him!'

I had turned him over on his back, and as I thus stood moralising, I thought I perceived his bosom heave. I placed my hand upon his heart, and found that he still lived. As I knelt by him uncertain what to do, he opened his half-glazed eyes, and I saw his parched lips try to form the word 'Water!' My first impulse was to run to the brook which flowed at a short distance; my next to stop short and consider. Should I restore to life the man who, a few minutes before, had been thirsting for my blood? who had hated me all his life? who had wronged me, slighted me, and even called me coward? No! I would leave him to the fate which his own rashness had provoked. I turned my back upon him; but suddenly, as if traced with a finger of fire, there were borne in upon my mind the words of Holy Writ: 'If thine enemy hunger, give him food; if he thirst, give him drink,' And fast upon them came that other Divine sentence: 'Inasmuch as ye did it not unto these, ye did it not unto Me!'

I seized his cap and ran to the brook for water, with which I moistened his parched lips, and bathed his gory temples. Taking my case of instruments from my pocket, I then proceeded to probe his wounds. The Mexicans, I forgot to mention, had rifled him of his watch and other valuables; but, in tearing open his shirt, I found a small locket, suspended from his neck by a hair-chain, which had escaped their search. I opened it. It contained his mother's portrait. (He was her only son, and she was a widow.) 'Thank God!' I again ejaculated; that mother's curse will not light on me.'

What to do with my patient, after having dressed his wounds, was what puzzled me. To remove him myself was impossible; to leave him there, exposed to wild beasts, and to the burning rays of the sun, after having partially restored him to life, seemed cruel and unnatural; but there was no alternative. Before leaving him, however, I half carried, half dragged him into the shade of a tree about a hundred yards distant. It would be impossible to describe my sensations when I found myself with my deadly enemy in my arms—the two hearts so lately boiling over with malice and revenge, and all the darkest passions of our nature, now throbbing peacefully against each other; his, poor fellow! with a motion so faint and low as to be scarcely perceptible.

Well, I hurried to the encampment for assistance, and soon had him conveyed hither in safety. For many weeks he lay hovering between life and death; for the pain of his wounds, which were very severe, the loss of blood, and the exposure to the sun, brought on brain fever, and nothing but the most unremitting care and attention saved his life. He bore his sufferings with noble endurance, which is true heroism, and which, let me tell you, is a much rarer article than mere courage in the field. In fact, he displayed during his sickness so many admirable qualities, that it was a mystery to me how I should have mistaken his character so completely. Whether it was owing to this, or to my having done him a service, I cannot tell; but insensibly the hatred all melted from my heart, and in its stead sprung up a strong feel of regard for him. Curious, wasn't it?

But whether this feeling was reciprocated or not, I knew not; for although his manner toward me was peculiarly soft and gentle, and his eyes would light up when I approached his couch, he remained as taciturn and reserved as ever, and never made any allusion to the subject of our quarrel. I felt a little piqued at his silence: for I could not help thinking that my having saved him from a miserable death deserved at least a few words of acknowledgment. More than once he seemed on the point of broaching the subject; but he appeared to be waiting for me to begin it, and I of course, waited for him.

At last, he was so far recovered that my professional services were no longer required. As I rose to take leave at my last visit, I signified as much to him, and added:

'Am I to understand, Captain Elliott, that we return to the same footing as we were on before?'

'The same footing? God forbid!' he exclaimed, with a sudden earnestness that surprised me.

'Because,' continued I, 'if you wish to finish the quarrel so inopportunely interrupted, you will find me ready at any time.'

'Do you wish to renew that unhappy quarrel?' asked he, an expression of deep disappointment overspreading his countenance.

'Who, I? Most certainly not,' said I; 'but you demanded satisfaction, Captain Elliot, and until that demand is withdrawn, I must, of course, hold myself in readiness to grant it.'

'I withdraw it now,' said he speaking very quick. 'I ask your pardon for my rash and injurious words. If that will not satisfy you, I will bare my bosom to your sword, but I will never,' said he with emotion, 'raise my hand against the noble, the magnanimous preserver of my life!' Those were his words. After a pause, he added: 'Dr. C——, we have all our lives misunderstood each other—believe me, had I known your worth sooner, I would have acknowledged it. We have been enemies long enough—let us now be friends. Will you try to overlook what is past? Will you be my friend?'

'My dear Captain Elliott!' cried I, deeply touched by his speech, 'I am your friend. Since I carried you in my arms in that lonely glade of the chapparal, I have become so much attached to you that I would as soon shoot my own brother as lift a finger against you.'

I held out my hand to him, but he threw himself on my breast, and burst into tears, for his nerves were weak with his recent illness.

There was no more coldness after that, no more reserve—all was open and above-board between us; and I am proud to say that the more we unfolded our hearts to each other, the more highly did we esteem each other.

I had the happiness afterward of reconciling him to his fair cousin, to whom he was still fondly attached, (notwithstanding the episode of the senorita;) and

"When wild war's deadly blast was blown,
And gentle peace returning.

I 'assisted,' as the French say, at their wedding, which took place in New Orleans. The very day after that interesting event, I was seized with yellow fever; and Elliot and his new made wife spent their honeymoon at my bed side—the truest, faithfulest, most devoted friends that ever a man had in this world!

'And that,' said the Doctor, throwing the end of his cigar into the fire 'was the upshot of my duel with Captain Elliott.'

CLINGMAN AND THE WHIG PRESS. It has been amusing to watch the course of the Whig press in this State towards Mr. Clingman, for the last two years. When he took a position against Scott they opened all their batteries upon him and kept up a discharge of broadsides of low slang and billingsgate abuse, such as are generally heaped upon men who inspire fear, and whose arguments cannot be controverted. And instead of trying to meet his positions, Whig editors and orators were straightway endowed with the power of divination, and they prophecied terrible things about him—his certain fall—his ruin—his disgrace—his utter demolition. But, as in the days of old, there were false prophets, speaking "great swelling words," and only making themselves ridiculous. Mr. Clingman again came before the people, and during the canvass he was denounced as a "traitor," a "renegade," a locofoco," &c., &c.

But his constituents knew him, and they triumphantly re-elected him. Then there came a change over these editors and prophets, and they swore right lustily that Clingman was a Whig, that the main issue between him and Col. Gaither was which was the better whig, and they tried to soft-soap him and court him and win him over to Federalism; but he went on his way, bold and independent, turning neither to the right nor to the left, scorning the sycophancy of his former traducers, and despising the low, mean, truckling spirits whom craven fear had brought to his feet. He read them as a book, saw through them, smiled contemptuously, and pursued his own course.

Now, knowing Gen. Dockery as he does—his high federal notions, his subserviency to Northern Abolitionism and his unfitness for office, Mr. Clingman opposes him; and again the old string is struck, and abuse, tirade and invective are hurled at him. These are the implements of warfare for modern Whiggery, and they are so well understood that they are harmless. They cannot affect Mr. Clingman. His constituents know him, the people of the State know him, and they will sustain him.

Salisbury Banner.

ABOLITION ALWAYS DANGEROUS WHEN NOT OPENLY EXPOSED AND ASSAILED. We occasionly see in some faint-hearted northern paper a remark like this: that the agitation of the slave question in the free States would have been forever extinguished but for the Nebraska bill. There is, to our mind, excessive weakness in such a pretence as this. The fact is, *abolition has never forgiven the American people for endorsing the compromise measures and electing Franklin Pierce.* Abolition is a vigilant evil. It is as sleepless as it is malignant. It is as reckless of the laws of man as it is reckless of the laws of God. To hate the national democratic party is as fully its mission as it is to hate the constitution. To such a spirit, so organized and so watchful, so bitter and so busy, *opportunities for treason are made at its pleasure.* It seizes upon every circumstance to blow its fell poison into the eyes and ears of men. It is contaminating the press, the literature, the very morals of the North; and when it seems to be most quiet, its designs are most fatal. To assume that such a party as this cannot find excuses for its revolutionary and destructive purposes is to assume an impossibility. We areindebted to Franklin Pierce for dragging it from its midnight haunts, and for pouring down upon its black recesses in which it hides the rays that radiate from the beaming eye of popular observation. It is least harmful when most public. Patriotism will deny that which is often attributed to treason; but when treason is forced to give its "worst of thoughts the worst of woads," the nation is armed against its machinations. Agitation against the constitution is always most dangerous when it is secretly at work. *Wash. Union.*

A POINT OF SPACE. The diameter of the earth's orbit is, as it were, the pocket rule of the astronomer, with which he measures distances which the mind can no more grasp, than infinity. The star-measurer is one hundred and ninety millions of miles in length. This the astronomer lays down on the floor of heaven, and drawing lines from the extremities to the nearest fixed star, as a centre, he finds the angle thus subtended by this base line to be not quite one second! By the simple rule of Three he then arrives at the fact that the nearest fixed star is 21,000,000,000,000.

From another simple calculation it follows that in the space around our solar system devoid of stars, there is room in one dimension or in one straight line, for 12,000 solar systems; in two dimensions, or in one plane, there is room for 130 millions of solar systems; and in actual sidereal space of three dimensions, there is room for 1,500,000,000,000, of solar systems, the size of our own.

Nay, good father, do not look so unbelievingly. Your boy need not graduate from the district school to prove all this. One and a half million of solar systems, as large as ours, might be set in the space which divides between and its nearest neighbor. And if we might assume the aggregate population of our solar system to be 2,000,000,000, then there would be room enough for thirty thousand millions of human beings to live, to love, and labor in the same starless void.

Nay, good man of tow frock, hold on a moment longer. Our sun is but a dull hazy speck of light in the great milky way, and Dr. Herschel says he discovered fifty thousand just such suns in that highway of worlds, in a space apparently a yard in breadth, and six in length. Think of that a moment and then that no two of them all are probably nearer each other than twenty billions of miles; and then that the starless space between their solar systems, might contain 500,000,000,000 of similar systems Multiply these spaces and these systems by a hundred millions, and you will have numbered the worlds that a powerful glass opens to your view, from one point of spa e. Again, multiply these systems by twenty thousand millions, and you will have three billion trillions of human beings, who might dwell in peace and unity in that point of space which Herschel's glass would disclose to your vision.

And you ask despairingly: What is man? We will tell you what he is in one respect. The Creator of all these worlds is his God.

Elihu Burrett's Thoughts and Things.

An English writer has computed that half of a woman's chances of marriage are gone when she has completed her twentieth year; at twenty-three, three-fourths of her opportunities have vanished: and at twenty-six, seven-eighths. So, girls, we would advise you to calculate accordingly.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Again, while everything admonishes of the uncertainty of life, we would earnestly counsel all who have not made a provision for their families to do so. It is heartless to leave a widow and helpless children to struggle against poverty—to be thrown upon the chance bounty of relatives or friends. Such an heritage is a cruelty. In glancing over a little work on this important subject, we met a narrative that recalled forcibly to our mind the incident and circumstances to which it related. A promising young lawyer removed to this city about 15 years ago; after a few probationary years, in which he displayed a legal mind of the first order, he was just entering upon a lucrative practice. At this time a friend met him, and urged him to take advantage of the benefit held out by life insurance. He was persuaded, and promised the next day to go and secure a provision for his young and helpless family. The next day some trifling engagement, perhaps the lassitude of approaching fever, prevented the performance of his resolution. The third day he was taken by fever and prostrated on a sick bed—from it he never rose. Had he at once gone to the office of the company, how different would have been the result! We remember well his sturdy and wellknit frame, and the tale of his decease seemed at the moment impossible. But so it was—health and vigor are no security against the shafts of Death; he loves to assume every disguise "unlike his meager self." At the moment when success is dawning on the ambitious aspirant for wealth and distinction, then is the time to take a bond of Fate.

There is a prejudice which exists against this class of companies, and yet we know of none where more perfect security can be obtained. In the infancy of the system, there were frauds perpetrated on insurers, and even now there are some companies that are managed at a risk to those lives which shall last long. There are, however, many companies where a large capital, perfect honor in the managers and a thorough knowledge of the business make them among the most reliable of our institutions A policy in these companies is as valuable as stock in those banks that have lasted a quarter of a century without varying a fraction in public estimation.—*N. Y. Wall-street Journal.*

THE THREE THOUSAND CLERGYMEN. Ex-Senator Hannegan, in his speech in the democratic State convention in Indiana, took occasion to speak his mind of the three thousand Protestant clergymen who protested to Congress against the passage of the Nebraska bill. A certain B. F. Crary having for this speech denounced Mr. Hannegan with making war upon temperance, Christianity, good morals, and freedom. Mr. Hannegan replies in the newspapers, that he had denounced the clergymen as audacious and arrogant, for claiming to speak upon the subject in the name and by authority of Almighty God. He continues:

"And so it was audacious, as a body of men, to abandon the sacred cause of religion, whose interests alone their profession gives them in charge, and step into the arena of party politics, claiming the authority of his holy name to enforce their prejudices, and trample down all opposition to their presumptuous dictation. And it was arrogant, in any and every view of the case, for them to assert their own political predilections as the revelation of Almighty God.

In this free land every man who chooses to read his Bible, and holds it the highest and chiefest of his household treasures. It gives no such authority to the clergy or any portion of them, as was claimed by these gentlemen, and the hour of misrule and of ruin is at hand when the clergy of an denomination shall have the conceded power to enter the halls of legislation and the courts of justice and dictate their proceedings.

It was this class of men of whom I spoke, and not of those who everywhere and all over the country, by a just and proper discharge of their ministerial duties, are commanding the respect and reverence of the good on earth, and who feel in their own pure and exalted hearts that their labors in this earthly vineyard will be rewarded by crowns beyond the reach of age or decay. No man entertains more profound respect for the sincere and pious clergyman than I do; no man is more willing to see him exercise every political right of a citizen than I am; but I am not willing to yield to him when he enters the political contests, the right to wield his Maker's name for his own purpsses and designs."

It is quite certain that the three thousand clergymen, by their protest, did noihing for the advancement of religion or morals, nothing that reflects honor on themselves or the church—they only add fuel to the fires of fanaticism. *Boston Post.*

ADVANTAGES OF DRILL CULTURE. To an inquiry on this subject, the Genesee Farmer gives the following reply:

The principal advantages in sowing wheat in drills instead of broadcast are the following:

1st. It is impossible to cover seed at a uniform depth when it is sown broadcast, and either harrowed, cultivated, or plowed in; consequently it comes at different times, and never acquires the same degree of maturity, so that three-fourths of the crop will be ripe enough to cut six or eight days earlier than the other fourth ought to be harvested. This uneveness of ripening often causes a considerable loss.

2d. Less seed by a fourth is required per acre, where it is well drilled than where it is sown broadcast; and it can be covered at nearly equal depth, thereby securing a much better stand.

3d. It is entirely practicable to stir the ground between the rows of properly drilled wheat; and this cultivation, duly performed, benefits the crop as much as tillage between the rows of maize, turnips, beets, carrats, potatoes, and beans benefits these well known agriculture plants.

4th. Clean culture tends to prevent undue dampness about the stems and leaves of wheat as it approaches maturity, and thereby renders it less liable to be attacked by rust at the most critical period of its growth.

J. B. GOUGH. The Norfolk Argus pours "hot shot" into this celebrated temperance lecturer, because, in the course of a speech in Middlesbrough, England, a few weeks ago, he disclosed his abolition feelings by alluding, in a falsely colored manner, to the sale of a slave in Norfolk. The Darlington and Stockton Times contains a report of his speech, in which the speaker was describing some of the scenes he had witnessed in England, and then proceeded to say:

"He never saw such an enormity as that but once before, and that was in Norfolk, in America; and on that occasion he saw a crowd of men standing around another who was mounted on a box and two women before him. The man on the box was saying only 237 dollars offered for this woman. Can't you say another 3? Will nobody bid 240 dollars? A man out in the crowd went up to her, and putting his hand into her mouth, looked at her teeth, and turned and twisted her about as you would treat an animal. He could not contain himself—it was the most damnable sight he ever witnessed in a Christian country." His wife, (he continued,) was with him, and her cheek was blanched and her lip was pale, for fear her husband would be attacked. He was taken off the spot by a friend, &c."

After this, Mr. Gough would do well to remain in England.

WHAT IS LAGER BIER? To this oft repeated inquiry, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce replies:

Lager bier is a malted liquor originally made in Bavaria, in essential properties identical with ordinary ale, which it closely resembles in appearance, though differing in taste; of much less specific gravity; weaker, and retaining its foam a shorter time after being drawn. Its taste is subacid, pungent, and leaves in the mouth a peculiar flavor, caused by a coating of pitch which the interior of the barrels receive before being filled. The difference between the modes of brewing lager-bier and ordinary ale is indicated by the etymology of the name *Lager*,—meaning rest,—remaining in store; the former requiring to rest in a cool vault from four to six months before it be comes drinkable, while the latter can be used immediately after being emptied from the vats.

In effects it is very moderately exhilarating, having but feeble intoxicating properties. Indeed, if it were comparatively innoxuous in its effect, the enormous quantity consumed would effect sad havoc among the drinkers—it being no unusual occurrence for an individual to dring a *gallon* daily, and even more."

Poverty wants some, luxury many, and avarice all things.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Raleigh, August 1, 1854.

A.
Allen, G W.
Alexander, John
Averett, Miss Caroline
Arnold, Miss Elvira 5
Atchison, J. B.
Andrew, Benjamin
Averett, Miss R. C. 2
Ashely, John
Aikin, John A.
Allen, Moses H.
Amus, Candis J.
Allen, Runalds
Arnold, Candis
Ayievards, Richard
Alford, Miss Polly

B.
Belvin, G. H.
Bleeckwell, Spencer
Barham, Wm. 2
Bashford, Thomas
Burgess, Nancy
Bri lges, Troy
Bain, David A.
Buncombe, Providence
Beckwith, J. B.
Blake, Wm. R.
Baker, Jno. A.
Brown, Wm. W.
Boyan & Boyeth, 3
Brown, H.
Bain, S. F.
Bracket, H. 2
Bason, Dr. W. F.
Benton, B. F.
Bracket, H. B.
Bridges, R. R.
Bunch, Mrs. Caroline
Brown, Wm.
Brooks, N. G.
Buffalo, Jerey
Broadstreet, Miss V.
Browning, S. R.
Blake, Miss Dicy
Brown, James N.
Banks, James 2
Ballard, Mrs.

C.
Cole, S. W.
R. C. Cummings,
Coldeaux, John
Crump, Miss Martha M.
Curfman, Jno. F.
Crocket, G. W.
Clement, John R.
Crocker, Wm.
Cooper, Edward
Cunningham, Thomas
Clayton, S. T.
Carpenter, Thomas
Cachart, D. M.
Calles, John

D.
Denton, N. V.
Dupree, Lewis
Denny, R. M.
Day, Harriet C.
Davis, Mrs. Mary
Dobin, Robt. 2
Dance, Alexander
Donnell, R. S.
Davis, F. A.
Daniel, Green
Dunston, Henry

E.
Ellison, Stuard
Evans, Hilliard
Eatman, Calvin 2
Evans, Willie E.
Edwards, Miss Mary R.
Elworth, Mr.

F.
Forest, Mrs. Julia
Faubault & Lewis, 2
Faubault, G. H. 2
Fergnson, Wm.
Fleming, Miss Mary
Fitch, Mrs. Matilda

G.
Graham, Hamilton 4
Gill, Buyner
Green, Miss Molly
Gulley Wm. H.
Galloway, Miss Emma
Gully, W.

H.
Herring, H.
Holt, Miss M. C.
Hinton, Gerard J. 2
Hantron, Henry
Hyman, Miss Ann E.
Harriss, Miss Martha
Hawkins, Phil. B.
Hunter, Jacob
Hart, Benjamin F.
Hill, Miss Eliza
Hennon, Sarah Jane
Hinton, Miss Angerona
Hinton, Joshua R.
Hayes, Jacob S.
Hecks, Olif
Henton, A. W.
Hamilton, Easter
Hachrick, R. S.
Hust, Asa
Herndon, Leslie
Hall, G. B.
Hunt, Miss Susan M.
Hornady, Isaac
Hancock, J. R.
Hassell, W. J.

I.
Iredell, Hanibal

J.
Johnson, Miss Nellie
Jones, Ransome
Jones, Dr. Pride
Johnson, W. T.
Jordon, Mrs. Henry C.
Jordon, Miss S. Victoria
Jordon, Mrs. Eliza M.
Jordon, Miss Margaret
Jones, K. & Son 9

K.
King, W. S.
Kinniball, Nathaniel
Kelly, Darbey
Kelly, A. R.

L.
Little, Seawell
Lasseter, Miss Elizabeth
Lewis, Miss Ella
Lilly, Mrs. Margaret
Lewis, Henry
Lownesney, James
Larman, Ann
Lewis, J. J.
Lilly, Frederick

M.
Moss, Mrs. Sarah
Miller, Mrs. Adeline
McCullers, T. H.
Marlow, Quincey
Miller, Robt.
Maner, Abel
Mullen, W. H.
Miller, Miss Mary A.
Moring, Mrs. Francis
Musten, C. H.
McLean, John
Moring, Henry
Moore, Miss Delia 2
Miller, Mrs. Sarah F.
Miller, J. J. D.
Meresmaid, James R.
McLaskey, Ephraim
Moss, Edward
McLean, Joel
Mullens, J. O. W.
Myatt, John
Mayhoe, Hinton
McRae, Jno. C.
Mitchell, Mrs. Leathy
Moore, David J.
Moore, Henry J.
McCauley, Mrs. Sarah

N.
Nichols, John

O.
Olney, Wm. J.
Oliver, Miss Alice P.

P.
Page, Miss M. H.
Patterson, Finley
Pratt, J. H.
Perry, R. S.
Perry, Briggs & Co.
Parker, L. C.
Penny, Young
Pool, Wm.
Poole, J. H.
Pendleton, Chas.
Paige, Sidney F.
Powell, Wm.
Pool, Mrs. Rebecca
Pinina, J. A.
Penny, Caleb
Penington, J. L. 2
Poole, H.
Perry, Miss Stella
Pritchard, Mr.
(Pension Agent.)
Pearce, Rev. Sam'l

R.
Rosemond, Jno.
Rawhun, Jno. H.
Robinson, Marcus W.
Roberts, Dewet C.
Rogers, Miss Mary
Rogers, Calvin J. 2
Russ, B.
Rowland, Thos.
Roberts, Jos. W.
Rogers, J. W. F.
Royester, James

S.
Steele, J.
Strickland, Sam'l
Stelly, Miss Eliza
Smith, V.
Sater, M.
Saunders, Dr. R. A.
Sorrell, Mathew 2
Slade, Wm.
Smythe, E. P. 2
Smith, S. 2.
Suttason, H.
Storkes, Mrs.
Straughn, R. E.
Stephens, Mrs. E.
Stephens, Miss Lavina
Sheredan, Bernard
Spain, J. R.
Stephenson, Fanny

T.
Taylor, Ford
Taut, B. F.
Tarry, Miss Mary H.
Trisdon, James
Terry, Wm.
Thomas, Miss Lucy A.

W.
Warren, Miss Nancy
Whitaker, Martha A.
Williams, Geo.
Weaver, E.
Williams, Eliza W.
Wilson, Jno. W.
Walton, Jos. 5
Woodard, J.
Wiggins, Miss Margaret
Whitfield, James
Walton, Miss Julia A.
Watson, Miss Tabetha
Williams, H.
Watson, Sarah
Whitfield, Mrs. Alice
Weatherly, Wm.
Wright, Thos. H.
Wheeler, Miss Kate
Weathers, Mrs. Mary E.
White, Mrs. Mary

Y.
Young, Dr. Thos. W.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, Aug. 1, 1854 1034—3tw

Carriage Factory.

ALFRED UPCHURCH'S FACTORY ON HARGETT ST., will be found constantly supplied with light Carriages and Buggies of every description, which will be sold cheap for cash. All those in want of good vehicles, built by first rate workmen, of the best material, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing.

Raleigh, August 1, 1854. 1033—5t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE public are hereby notified that the Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Vaughan & Moore, in this town, in the Drug business is dissolved. They are further notified that the undersigned will not be responsible in any manner for the future contract of A. B. Vaughan.

W. H. MOORE.

Goldsborough, August 1, 1854. 74—3t.

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,

Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

THE 27th SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 10th of July, 1854. J. M. LOVEJOY.

Tuition $23,00.

Raleigh, June 26, 1854. 53—7t.

Register copy twice.

WANTED.—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NORTH Carolina Democrat, during the period, that John N. Bunting acted as Editor and Proprietor: for which a reasonable price will be paid. Address,

WM. R. RICHARDSON, Jr.

Clerk, S. W. Post.

Raleigh, July 25, 1854. 72—3t.

RANAWAY, FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 17th of February, a bound boy named Simri Johnson. All persons are hereby forbid employing said boy, and I will give five cents and no thanks for his apprehension.

GILLEM HARTGROVE.

St. Lawrence, Chatham Co. 29—tf.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE LABOR COME AND get one of Woltering's Mortising Machines, which I warrant to be good, and as cheap as you can buy at the North.

JOS. WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—12.

Steam Machinery for United States Steam Frigates.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 1, 1854.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS department until the first day of August next, for the complete construction of the steam machinery and appendages, and placing it on board of five auxiliary screw steam frigates, to be at least 255 feet in length, and of 3,000 tons measurement, one of which is building at each of the United States navy yards at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and two at Norfolk.

Each offer must be for a specific sum, and include all patent fees for any arrangement that may be proposed, and must state the period within which the work can be completed.

The boilers are to be of iron, with telescope chimneys; the propeller, with the connexions for hoisting up, of composition. The fresh water condensers, machingry for hoisting, ventilating, pumps, &c., with appurtenances of all kinds, must be those most approved for marine engines. The tools and duplicate-pieces necessary for an efficient cruising ship-of-war, a list of which must accompany the proposal, and also the coal bunkers, must be imeluded.

All the wood and carpenter work necessary to adapt the vessel for the reception of the engines, boilers, propellers, &c., will be at the expense of the Navy Department, and it will furnish the usual facilities and labor for hoisting the machinery on board.

For the accommodation of the entire steam machinery with fuel for ten day's consumption, at average speed, at a load draft of water of 23 feet including the keel, a length not to exceed 60 feet can be allowed in the body of the ship, including the entire space under the berth-deck. The greatest breadth of this space under the beam will be 47 feet, and the height from the timbers to the bottom of the beam 17 feet; the area of the section being 662 square feet.

The weight of all the steam machinery, water in the boilers and coal within the space given, and including the propeller and shaft, with appendages of all kinds and spare pieces, has been estimated at 735 tons of 2,240 pounds, of which 350 tons is for coal.

The distance between the main stern-post and the rudder-post may be six feet, if that length is necessary for the propeller in a fore-and-aft direction, and the dep

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

Election Returns.

The people of North Carolina voted on Thursday last, the 3d, for Governor, members of the Legislature, and Sheriff. Our returns, at the time of going to press, are but few, but we give all we have in hand, together with rumors. We have one precinct in Johnston, as follows:

GULLY'S STORE, Aug. 3.

MR. HOLDEN: Bragg received here 86 votes, Dockery 47. L. B. Sanders, dem., for Senate, 45; P. Richardson, fed., 24. Commons, B. N. Tomlinson, dem., 86; Barnes, dem., 82; Willis Sanders, fed., 50; Simon Godman, fed., 47. G.

These returns look well. We have strong hopes of Johnston. Bragg has no doubt been handsomely sustained.

A friend sends us the vote at Franklinton, as follows:

FRANKLINTON, Aug. 3d.

MR. HOLDEN: The vote here, at 4½ P. M,, is for Bragg 115, Dockery 27. Commons, Martin, dem., 106; Thomas, fed., 32. The polls not yet closed—the Democratic candidates will increase their majorities. We have done much better than we expected. Martin certainly elected to the Commons. J.

The vote at Littleton precinct, Halifax, as the cars passed at 3 o'clock, was for Bragg 34, Dockery 30. Senate, Wiggins, fed., 14; Whitaker, dem. 13; Commons, Batchellor, dem., 34; Savage, dem., 34; Smith, fed., 19; Perkins, fed, 19. Sheriff, Snow 34, Lane, fed., 19.

The vote at Gaston at half-past two, was for Bragg 60, Dockery 18,

The Democrats were doing well at Henderson, but we have no vote.

Still Later.

Glorious News from Johnston!—Gain of two Commoners!

We learn, from Johnston, that Linn B. Sanders, dem. leads Richardson, fed. about 35 votes; and that Tomlinson and Barnes, dem. are elected to the Commons by about 40 majority. Bragg's majority about 200.

The Democrats of Johnston have acquitted themselves nobly.

All Right in Cumberland!

We learn that the whole Democratic ticket in Cumberland has been elected. The Feds counted on a gain here of one Commoner.

Wake County.

We give below the official vote of Wake County as follows:

SENATE.	
Gaston H. Wilder, dem.	715
Jno. M. Fleming, temp. dem.	147
Wilder's maj.	568
COMMONS.	
N. G. Rand, dem.	1402
W. W. Whitaker, dem.	1394
Jacob Mordecai, Whig,	1318
Alsey Hunter, dem.	1298
William F. Collins, Whig,	941
William H. Harrison, Whig,	857
Hines Whitaker, temp. dem.	260
SHERIFF.	
William H. High, dem.	1436
W. D. Jones, Whig,	1188
High's maj.	248

The vote for Bragg is 1541—for Dockery 1180—Bragg's majority 361, showing a clear gain of 36 for Mr. Bragg compared with the vote for Pierce and Scott.

In the Commons Messrs. Rand, W. W. Whitaker, and Mordecai are elected. So a decided Whig has been elected in Wake County. Various causes have combined to produce this unfortunate result. We may refer to them more particularly hereafter.

WHISKEY AND TEMPERANCE.

Strange, is it not, that a combination of Whiskey and Temperance should have elected a Whig in Wake County? Whiskey, money, and so-called temperance Whigs, aided by a few so-called temperance Democrats, have elected Mr. Mordecai.—And this in Wake County!

Democrats! some of you are to blame for this—think of it!—think of it! Some of you have been duped by the Know Nothings—what do you think of yourselves? The agents of this secret order have been actively at work in this contest in Wake. We again warn all honest citizens against this midnight association.

Whiskey, wealth, and *so-called* temperance!—What chance, after this, will a poor man stand for office in Wake county?

But all is not lost. Let every true Democrat resolve to stand for the future more faithfully by organization and his principles.

☞ At the time of penning this paragraph the result in Wake is in doubt—it is uncertain whether Mr. Hunter, Democrat, or Mr. Mordecai, Federalist, is elected. Mr. Hunter is a practical temperance man and a sterling Democrat; Mr. Mordecai treated profusely to ardent spirits. If Mr. Hunter has been defeated it has been mainly by so-called temperance Democrats, as the vote at the Raleigh precinct will show, where he got but 181 votes when he ought to have received some 234. If Mr. Mordecai has succeeded, Mr. Hunter, a pattern of temperance, and an honest and worthy man, has been sacrificed by members of his own party.

We learn that many so-called temperance Whigs voted for Mr. Mordecai. A number of them, to their credit be it stated, would not vote for him; but enough of them sustained him, coupled with the refusal of so-called temperance Democrats to vote for Mr. Hunter, to secure, as they hoped, his election. We hear that at one precinct all the so-called temperance Whigs voted for Mr. Mordecai.

We shall know the result officially in a few hours.

☞ We regret very much to state, that on Thursday last, in this place, while the Democrats were engaged in raising a Bragg pole, the pole slipped and fell upon Mr. Charles Finch, by which he was almost instantly deprived of life. Mr. Finch was standing under the pole holding it up with a plank as it was raised—the end of the pole slipped bringing it down upon him and breaking his skull.

He was an industrious and worthy citizen, and his bereaved family have the sincere sympathies of the community.

The late Thomas Ritchie.

The Richmond Enquirer of a recent date contains a Memoir of Thomas Ritchie, prepared at the instance of that paper, "by a gentleman who, from a long and intimate association with Mr. Ritchie, is peculiarly competent to the task of pourtraying the character and career of that distinguished man." We have read this Memoir with interest. It occupies nine columns of the Enquirer, and full justice is done to the illustrious deceased. There are many persons who would be gratified to have it in pamphlet form, so as to be bound up and preserved, and handed down to other times.

The Memoir concludes as follow:

"Thus died the white-haired Nestor of the American press; thus departed the husband, father, friend, and "though the voice of sadness will be heard, yet its plaintive sounds will be mingled with strains of consolation, for he that hath passed away died in the fulness of years, cheered by the clustering memories of a long, eventful and well spent life, and by the hopes of a joyful existence beyond the grave."

A suitable epitaph for his tomb would be that which, on the 25th of June, 1850, he said would be applicable to himself:

"Here lies a man who never turned his back upon his country, who was always devoted to his friends and never dreaded his enemies."

We conclude this sketch from the last clause from his will, exhibiting still even, when preparing for his encounter with the stern destroyer, that his thoughts were ever upon his country, her glory and welfare:

"I cannot repeat the advice, which the illustrious and patriotic George Mason has inscribed upon his will. He enjoins upon his sons not to dedicate their lives to the public service. On the contrary, I hold it to be the duty of every citizen to watch over the interests of a country of which he is a member; and such a free and glorious country as *this* is! Who is not proud of her destiny? Who is not willing to give his services and even his life for the maintenance of the great principles on which her *free* and *federal* institutions are based? America has made one of the greatest political discoveries which the world has ever witnessed; a form of organization which reserves to the States and their people the power of regulating most of the functions which appertain to governments, leaving but very few powers, and they only of the most general and yet important character, to the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. Hence the specification which is made in the constitution of those powers, which the United States are to exercise in their legitimate sphere; and hence the necessity of watching over the operations of their machinery and repressing its excesses, when it threatens the rights of the States. We are already the greatest power among the nations. We are destined to be greater still; but let us not be too ambitious of inordinate acquisitions, or too rapid in our advances. Let us fill up the immense territory which we own. Let us not be too anxious to step our foot from the main land to the islands, unless, indeed, as in the case of Cuba, we are threatened by the barbarization of that beautiful neighborhood. Let us not deny to the inhabitants of other lands a free asylum into our own shores; but let us confine ourselves to the operation of natural causes. In this way me may best acclimate the emigrant to our free institutions. Preserve both the rights of the States and the union of the States. These are the two great pillars of American prosperity and glory."

GRAND ROW AT CAPE MAY.

A violent fracas came off at one of the houses at Cape May between a party of three Virginians and a number of the colored men (waiters) at said house on Wednesday evening last about 8 o'clock. It grew out of a colored boy having deceived one of the Virginians, for which he smacked his jaw with his right hand, when the father of the boy, a very large and powerful man, who was by and saw him strike the blow, seized a stick of wood and then an axe, and attacked the Virginian, when he drew his dirk and the trifling matter ripened into a violent fracas.

One of the Virginians was knocked down, whilst one of the colored men had his face terribly bruised and puffed about his eyes during the fracas, in which, if I mistake not, the three Virginians were involved, and most of the colored men, before it terminated. After the fracas, the head water (also a colored man) frequently went to the landlord and pressed him to get him to turn the Virginians out of the house that night, but he refused, stating that they themselves had said they would leave the next morning, and he was satisfied they would.

The next morning the parties were brought before Court, when the Virginians compromised the matter by paying their attorney $250, and the costs of court. The money was generously advanced by the landlord of the house where the affray occurred.

Exchange paper.

These Virginians, as they had an undoubted right to do, went to Cape May instead of to the health-giving resorts on the shore and in the mountains of their own State; and a "grand row" between gentlemen and free negroes is the consequence. We cannot say that they are deserving of much sympathy.

During this month, we believe, a grand Anti-Slavery Convention is to be held at Saratoga, New York; and we suppose that, as a matter of course, there will be hundreds of Southerners on the spot, seeking pleasure and spending their money among a people, many of whom are disposed to trample on their Constitutional rights and insult them.

For our part, we hold this Yankee sympathy for the blacks in utter contempt, and we set down those who indulge in it as either knaves or fools.

☞ James C. Bruce, Esq., of Halifax, Va., and President of the Agricultural Society of Virginia *and* North Carolina, delivered an Address, yesterday, in Petersburg before the Society and its friends. We did not see the notice of this Address in time, or we would have published it as we were requested to do by the South-side Democrat. We concur with the Farmer's Journal in its view of this organization on the part of Virginia *and* North Carolina:

"What benefit that either Virginia or North Carolina, as States, can derive from such a combination, we cannot see. That Petersburg would be benefitted we do not pretend to deny, and this was the object which the people of that city had in view when this move was made. We say that we hope that the people of North Carolina will turn their faces against any such combination, and we undertake here to say that the farmers of North Carolina can manage their own State Agricultural Society without asking the aid of Virginia. We might say more of this new institution, but we cannot think but what our people now have some State pride about them, and are not still content to call upon Virginia as they have done for her aid, when any thing new is to be originated."

☞ Now that the elections are over, we shall devote more space and attention to news and literary matter. We are under many obligations to our friends for the liberal manner in which we have been sustained and for our constantly increasing subscription list. We need scarcely say that no efforts will be wanting on our part to retain their confidence and sustain the character of the Standard as a Democratic newspaper.

☞ Mr. Pomeroy constantly keeps on hand choice pieces of music. The latest productions are promptly received at his store on Fayetteville Street. We are indebted to him for several pieces—among them the "War Gallop," which is fine. It stirs the blood—one almost hears "the battle afar off, the noise, the captains and the shouting."

☞ Some of the Whigs here are claiming the Governor's election. These gentlemen would do well not to shout until they are out of the woods. Mr. Bragg is no doubt elected; but the internal improvement issue, most unjustly used against him, has diminished his majority. *A day of reckoning is at hand.*

The Graduation and Homestead Bill.

We lay before our readers the reflections and opinions of several leading Democratic papers on the Graduation and Homestead Bill of Mr. Hunter, which has passed the Senate. The Washington Sentinel says:

"In considering the details of the land bill which has just passed the Senate by a majority so large as to stamp it, *prima facie*, well worthy of approval, we must not fail to bear in mind, the difficulties which necessarily attended the construction of the bill. Every one feels that it is a question so disturbing, and likely to be of such long continuance, that is a matter of the first importance to remove so prolific a cause of discord and mischief.

"We have a few words for those opponents of this, as of all bills for a general disposition of the public lands, and who ground their objections upon the plea, that the public lands are a great inheritance, held as a security for our national debt, and so regarded by the holders of government bonds; that their possession by the government improves its credit; that the old thirteen States which acquired so much, and have borne their share of the cost of all lands since acquired, will receive nothing by this bill. That, on the contrary, it is well calculated to drain them of a desirable population, and to bring prematurely new lands into rivalry with the lands of the old States. To such objectors, whose difficulties we fully appreciate, we would appeal, in the first place, to the teeming evidences before them, that by one scheme or other, these lands will, before many years, be wrung from the government, and in many ways more exceptionable than anything in this bill. They will occasion, in the mean time, all sorts of intriguing and log-rolling, consuming the time of Congress, and perhaps corrupting it, while there would be danger of collision between the Federal and State governments. It must be palpable to these objectors, that in some way these lands will be disposed of, and the only question is, whether it is not better to accept this reasonable, practicable bill, than have the disposition protracted amid so many difficulties and accompanied by such objectionable features. We think a sober consideration of these matters will incline them to accept this bill as the best disposition that can be made.

"As a measure affecting the resources and credit of the Federal government, we would suggest, that most of the settlers on the new lands being additional population, on the *dutiable* goods consumed by them government will receive from year to year more than an ample remuneration for the difference between the rates of this bill and those under existing laws, taking even the improbable supposition, that these laws will be allowed to remain unchanged and that no more of the public lands will be squandered hereafter.

"Those who go west to these new lands, become immediately good customers to the east, and thus repay the loss of their departure from the east. The generations brought up on farms in the west will be healthy, brave, and honest, and the migration will be limited by the market price of produce. Settlement will cease when the products of their farms will not pay. Besides, as foreigners will come, this price of land will tempt a sound and healthy class to come among us; and States cannot spring up in the west without imparting impetus to the business of the east.

"Amid the varying, conflicting plans for the present and future disposition of the public lands, it is of course impossible to gratify to the full every expectation. All, therefore, that can be reasonably expected, is to present for acceptance such a bill as shall combine to the greatest extent all the important features of other measures proposed, which have recommended themselves to favorable consideration.

"We think this bill eminently successful in this respect. Other bills might be devised which would be preferred—some by one class, some by others, but we may safely affirm that the advocates of each of the other modes of disposition, failing to secure their own mode, would prefer this to any other.—Such being, as we believe, the facts in the case, it behooves every well-wisher for the harmony of Congress, and for the riddance of a source of very possible and may be probable corruption of general log-rolling, to hesitate before countenancing any change in this bill which can possibly endanger its passage; but that, on the contrary, every one will feel it incumbent himself to aid in the accomplishment of so good an object as this bill will secure.

"There are three principal features embraced in this bill, which are familiar to the public:

"First, The graduation provision. This principle has been so long pressed, by such numbers and such ability, as to command attention and incorporation in any bill for the general disposition of the public lands. It provides, that lands which have been subject to private entry for a period of five and less than ten years, shall be sold at one dollar per acre; if they have been so subject for ten years and less than fifteen, at seventy-five cents per acre; if for fifteen and less than twenty years, for fifty cents per acre; if for twenty and less than twenty-five years, at twenty-five cents per acre; and if for the twenty-five years and more, for twelve and a half cents per acre.

"These are the stages which have been usual in most of the graduation bills, and such are the terms upon which individuals may enter the public lands, unless the *States* shall avail themselves of the privilege which this bill gives to them of taking, as pre-emptors, the graduated lands within their borders, provided, they take the whole of the lands so graduated, or the whole of any one class. This they may do without creating the relation of debtor and creditor between the United States and the several States. To avert that condition of affairs, the bill reserves the title from the individual purchaser until he pays to the United States the price charged in this bill for such lands as he may take. The United States are thus secured, while yet the States may take, as pre-emptors, without raising money or incurring a debt. Should a State choose to place an advanced price on the lands, it can do so, or it can dispose of them at the moderate rate of its own pre-emption price.

"Thus each State can consult its own policy, and hasten or delay settlement within its own borders, as it may judge best for its interest. The United States sell the lands for a small pecuniary price, but substantial consideration, and the States have secured to themselves the right to regulate the policy and process of settlement within their own borders.—This is the application of the non-intervention principle to the policy of the public lands, reserving to the United States its pecuniary interests, but excluding the irritating policy of intrusion by the Federal government. The fair presumption is, that the States will allow the lands to be taken by actual settlers at the low graduated prices, and probably charge an advanced price to those who take larger quantities for speculation and future settlement, nor can any one complain should they do so. The State cannot, because the advanced price may compensate her for postponment of the period of taxation. So much for the first object of the bill.

"The second series of provisions has reference to that settled idea in the public mind, that the United States, as a landholder, should contribute something to the enterprizes of the States by which the value of their property is enhanced. The practical form in which this idea has been expressed has much seeming force. Alternate sections along the rail road have been given to the company, the others reserved to the United States, to be sold at a double price; this being designed to secure to the United States the original value of the whole land, and to the State the increased value which her enterprize had created.

"But experience has shown that this practice is liable to great abuses. The grant of lands has not always been confined to the neighborhood of the road. The double price on the alternate sections has not always been preserved; and grants have been sometimes sought, not so much to satisfy any real necessity for a railroad as to promote land speculation. The grant being made by Congress to the roads and not to the States in which they lie, a practice is thus adopted by which the railroads of the new States will be established, not according to just considerations of internal improvements, but for the mere purpose of obtaining the lands. To obviate all these difficulties, this bill proposes to let the State take as pre-emptor twelve sections of land for each mile of railroad within twelve miles on either side, at prices graduated upon a somewhat newer scale than that established for the general purposes of graduation. The State may take the quantity of land for such purposes as pre-emptor wherever the railroad may run, whether the lands be subject to private entry or not, the price is to be one dollar per acre for lands not yet offered for public sale or offered for a period of less than five years; if offered for five, and less than ten years, then at seventy-five cents per acre for every five years, until the lands fall to twenty-five cents per acre.

"The State may have ten years during which it can, at its pleasure, pay either the whole sum in cash, or allow individuals to enter at such price as it may fix, the purchaser paying first the United States its part, whose title is reserved until the *price is paid.*

"These lands are thus allowed to be taken by the States upon condition that they are to be applied to the roads and canals for which they are taken.—According to this system, the United States reserves to itself the original price, a moderate one it is true, and allow the States to take all the enhanced value, which their enterprise may give. In this way, the system of internal improvements, not by Congress and the accidental success of railroad companies petitioning for lands, but by States themselves, and upon considerations germain to the subject. Nor will the States be tempted to make railroads merely to get the lands, because they may obtain them under the general graduating provisions of the bill on terms so cheap that there would be no inducement to grant a charter merely to obtain the lands. We shall thus relieve Congress of a troublesome subject of legislation.

"Lastly, we have the provisions which extend the pre-emption principle to the actual settler, who after a residence of five years. can acquire a title to the land upon the payment of twenty-five cents per acre, unless it has been in market twenty years or more, when he may take it at twelve and-a-half cents per acre, which, in fact, is the price reached in the last stage of this graduation.

"Our land policy has always conceded advantages ot the first and actual settlers under what are called pre-emption laws. He is allowed to take his lands at the minimum price, although others might be willing to give much more in open market. The advantages which he confers by actual settlement are taken as part of the consideration and the residue is required in money. This is required by the bill and the price is fixed so low as to afford a fair compromise between those who would give him the lands for nothing and those who require the payment of some pecuniary consideration. A compromise which is essential, because the public mind seems to be fixed upon making some discrimination in favor of actual settlers; what discrimination and what price are matters of expediency, but the constitutional question is certainly saved.

"To sum up this whole matter in a few words, this bill does not regard the money value as the *primary* consideration in disposing of the lands. It charges money enough to secure a substantial pecuniary consideration, but still it looks more to the great moral and political advantages which it will secure. If we relieve Congress of a subject of legislation which is disturbing, troublesome, and dangerous, if we can transfer from it to the States such matters of policy as more immediately concern themselves, and thus render the new States more independent of the action and patronage of the general government; and if we can bring the old and the new States closely together by removing a sore cause of difference and division, we shall secure moral and political advantages which will be worth far more to us than all the money which could be wrung from the lands.

"As a State rights measure, we regard this bill as of transcendant importance."

The Petersburg South-Side Democrat says:

The substitute for the Homestead bill which passed the Senate last week, may be regarded as aiming to accomplish the following ends:

1. A reduction or graduation of the prices of the public lands.

2. Pre-emption rights, giving the first right to the States respectively in which the public lands may lie, to the whole of them, at the reduced and graduated prices.

3. Pre-emption grants of land to States for railroads and canals at the reduced and graduated prices.

4. Pre-emption rights to hold good for five years to actual settlers, heads of families, for one hundred sixty acres each, at the lowest reduction of twenty-five cents per acre, or twelve and a half cents for such lands as may have been in the market over twenty years.

The following is the vote by which this measure received the sanction of the Senate:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bright, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, James, Johnson, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thompson of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey and Walker—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bell, Chase, Dawson, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Gillette, Jones of Tennessee, Pratt, Sumner and Wade—13.

Now, while we recognize among the Senators, who voted for this proposition some of the staunchest States-rights men in the country, yet we must be permitted to observe, and we do it with diffidence, that we doubt the policy of the move. It is true that the measure in question, as an original propasition, would never have received their approbation, and it is alike true that it was "avowedly an expedient," by which a measure of great and unmixed evil was superseded and defeated. Yet we much doubt whether it would not have been better to have let those who were bent on a palpable violation of the Constitution and the equality of the States, have gone their way and accomplished their errand, than for States rights Senators to have abandoned the past policy of the republican party, and to have subjected their strict-construction consistency to the test of a casuistry which is at least apocryphal.

Recent experience has relaxed none of our exclusive and rigid adherence to theory, nor has it taught us to accept a compromise of principle, though necessary to escape absolute and overwhelming defeat. It has served rather to imbed more firmly within us that veneration for the theoretical construction of the Constitution on a strict adherence to which, in our judgment, rests the only hope for the perpetuity of the Union. Principles are vital, active, essential attributes, which cannot be bartered or compromised, without a repudiation of that virtue to which they owe their existence. The compromise of a principle is its surrender, and this is the most that can be made out of it.

The public lands were ceded to the general government for specified purposes, viz: to pay its debts and to provide it with revenue to meet its expenses. Because there is no debt to discharge, or because the revenue derived from duties on imports is adequate to support the government, are both flimsy reasons why the public lands should be squandered on worthless vagabonds or homeless squatters. As it has been well remarked, the lands would neither run away or cost anything to remain where they are. There is no telling when the government may be deeply in debt, and by consequence, when these lands which would be yearly increasing in value, might be needed to relieve it of its obligations. Our foreign relations for some time past have been thick and cloudy, threatening a rupture. In such an event, the end of a five year's war with any of the European powers would find our present burly exchequer not only lean and contracted, but saddled with an incubus of several hundreds of millions of dollars. In such a crisis, would not the lands be of value?

But grant there was a determination on the part of a majority not to heed this view of the case; grant that this majority were prepared to waive the Constitution and pass the original Homestead, we submit that the matter is but slightly mended in the States-rights opponents of the bill presenting a measure as a substitute which yields the kernel to the enemy and preserves at the same time to themselves a shell of doubtful capacity to hold water. Would it not have been better to have stood by their colours and to have denounced the actors in this crusade against the Constitution and the equality of the States; and when overpowered by superior numbers, have been able to exclaim to those States, whose sovereignty they embody, after the manner of Francis to his mother, "*Madam, we have lost all but our honor!*"

We shall publish in our next the views of the Charleston Mercury, Richmond Enquirer, Richmond Examiner, and Norfolk Argus. By the way, we were mistaken in our statement that the Argus is opposed to the measure. All the papers above mentioned are for the bill, with the exception of the Examiner.

NEW YORK, July 30. The total number of deaths in this city during the past week was 1140, of which 241 were of cholera.

VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We give below the official vote of the State for Reid and Kerr and Pierce and Scott; and shall add the vote for Bragg and Dockery as it is received. In making calculations of the gains and losses we shall compare with the vote at the last election—that of Pierce and Scott.

The Counties of Alamance, Catawba, Forsythe, Gaston, Jackson, Madison, McDowell, Union, Watauga, and Yadkin, which heretofore voted with the Counties from which they were respectively formed, will vote now and for the future separately.

	1852.		1852.		1854.			
	Reid.	Kerr.	Pierce.	Scott.	Bragg.	Dockery.	D. Gain.	D. Loss.
Alamance,					000	000	00	00
Alexander,	230	361	98	219	000	000	00	00
Anson,	513	1088	369	992	000	000	00	00
Ashe,	916	551	396	558	000	000		00
Burke,	489	1216	389	761	000	000		
Buncombe,	684	946	376	557	000	000		
Bladen,	631	358	582	371	000	000		
Bertie,	420	527	444	498	000	000		00
Beaufort,	554	847	574	910	000	000		00
Brunswick,	271	343	301	352	000	000	00	
Cabarrus,	441	714	371	642	000	000	00	
Catawba,					000	000		
Craven,	698	597	694	588	000	000		
Cumberland,	1388	788	1488	811	000	000		
Chowan,	228	249	219	225	000	000		
Columbus,	448	198	357	178	000	000		00
Camden,	122	488	107	508	000	000		00
Carteret,	392	411	388	414	000	000		
Cherokee,	551	540	290	534	000	000		
Caswell,	1013	270	931	226	000	000		
Chatham,	980	995	725	1008	000	000		
Caldwell,	196	600	146	493	000	000	00	
Currituck,	603	178	490	134	000	000	00	
Cleaveland,	870	305	494	211	000	000		00
Davidson,	746	951	497	1019	000	000		00
Davie,	345	490	259	414	000	000		
Duplin,	1072	190	930	186	000	000		
Edgecombe,	1425	104	1454	89	000	000		
Forsythe,					000	000		
Franklin,	721	341	704	363	000	000		
Gaston,					000	000		
Granville,	1063	1005	945	991	000	000		00
Guilford,	480	1524	345	1552	000	000		00
Greene,	361	347	326	325	000	000		
Gates,	406	363	368	368	000	000		
Haywood,	551	868	302	814	000	000		
Halifax,	541	551	424	497	33 maj.	000	106	
Hertford,	246	360	236	290	000	000		
Hyde,	408	368	227	335	000	000		
Henderson,	340	762	210	493	000	000	00	00
Iredell,	393	1035	280	909	000	000	00	00
Jackson,					000	000		
Jones,	240	214	201	191	000	000		
Johnston,	883	733	870	708	200 maj.	000	38	
Lenoir,	459	267	397	282	000	000		
Lincoln,	1934	680	1418	621	000	000		
Madison,	168	278			000	000		
Martin,	676	260	567	289	000	000		00
McDowell,					000	000		00
Moore,	646	615	484	546	000	000		
Montgomery,	209	706	132	620	000	000		
Macon,	432	451	240	309	000	000		
Mecklenburg,	1421	721	1115	680	000	000		
Nash,	1080	84	1080	88	000	000		
New Hanover,	1342	350	1400	383	000	000		
Northampton,	586	504	530	455	159 maj.	000	84	00
Onslow,	696	167	597	175	000	000		00
Orange,	1796	1528	1307	1441	000	000	00	
Pasquotank,	247	458	816	589	000	000	00	
Perquimans,	312	347	270	324	000	000		
Pitt,	649	636	602	679	000	000		
Person,	550	341	471	263	000	000		
Robeson,	760	693	732	660	000	000		
Rockingham,	1072	356	823	342	000	000		00
Rowan,	712	776	672	836	000	000		00
Rutherford,	506	1196	301	761	000	000		
Randolph,	439	1279	277	1036	000	000		
Richmond,	194	624	146	678	000	000		
Sampson,	905	509	867	604	000	000		
Surry,	1376	1206	987	1046	000	000		
Stokes,	1481	1132	1237	1081	000	000		
Stanly,	80	896	58	714	000	000		00
Tyrrell,	114	282	87	286	000	000		00
Union,					000	000		
Wake,	1561	1102	1357	1032	1541	1180	36	
Warren,	697	162	691	167	000	000		
Washington,	297	247	210	302	000	000		
Watauga,					000	000		
Wayne,	1196	283	1067	286	000	000		
Wilkes,	393	1345	242	1073	000	000	00	00
Yadkin,					000	000	00	00
Yancy,	694	336	357	236	000	000	00	00
	48,484	42,993	39,744	39,058	000000	0000		
	42,993		39,058		0000			
	5,491		686		0000			

☞ The Philadelphia Ledger learns that the following enquiries have been addressed to the Gubernatorial candidates of the several parties now before the people of Pennsylvania, by the so-called American State Executive Committee:

1. Are you in favor of an undivided School Fund, and of the Bible, without note or comment as a class book in the public schools?

2. Are you in favor of the principle of a direct election at the ballot box, by the people, of the President and Vice President of the United States?

3. Are you in favor of the election of Deputy Post-masters in their respective localities, by the people?

4. Are you in favor of limiting the public lands in a "Homestead Bill," to American citizens, either native born or naturalized?

5. Are you in favor of the election of American born citizens *only* to office?

6. Are you in favor of the repeal of the existing Naturalization Laws?

7. Do you accept the proposition that there is a great and absorbing issue at this time before the country, which, like "Aaron's rod" swallows up all the rest—an American party against a foreign party—until the sovereign people shall have decided virtually at the ballot box that Americans by birth shall rule America?

8. Are you in favor of an absolute separation between sectarianism and politics—an absolute and perpetual separation between Church and State, whether the Churches be *Protestant* or *Papist*.

9. Do you consent to disclaim all Whig and Democratic party ties or pledges, and thus to stand in bold relief before the people as an *American* candidate under the patriotic banner of broad comprehensive *American nationality*.

It is due to frankness to state, that whatever, if any may be your reply, this letter and your reply will be published, as a matter of course; and should we differ in whole or in part, honest differences of opinion are ever entitled to respect.

For the Standard.

FIFTH MONTHLY REPORT

Of P. P. Julian, Colporteur of the American Bible Society in Wake County, N. C.

To the Committee of the Wake County Bible Society, the following, my fifth monthly report, is respectfully submitted:

The School Districts, Nos. 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, have been the field of my operations during the month just closed. Within this field I have visited 235 families, of whom 100 families were destitute of the Bible. 64 families of them were *entirely destitute* of any portion of the word of God. 19 families of them had only the New Testament, and 17 families of them had only old Bibles, part torn out and lost.

I have disposed of 121 Bibles and 40 Testaments. Sales amounting to $26.20; Gifts amounting to $87.50.

I have received donations to the cause from several persons in the County amounting in all to $19.14. All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. P. JULIEN, Colporteur
A. B. S. for Wake Co., N. C.

July 30th, 1854.

THE DEMAND FOR IRON. The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes the following extract from a letter received by the Pacific, dated

"LONDON, JULY 11.

"The demand for iron continues on an enormous scale in spite of the war, and the aggregate exports are greatly in excess of last year, being at the rate of 1,950,000 tons per annum, (pig iron.) This may be taken as two-thirds of the entire production of Great Britian; the remaining third is only half the quantity required for home consumption. Under these circumstances we are rather likely to advance than decline in iron prices."

ARRIVAL OF THE ALPS.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs Declined—Interesting News from the Seat of War!

The steamer Alps has arrived in Boston, having left Liverpool on the 19th.

Cotton is unchanged. Sales on the 18th 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs further declined.

Consols closed at 91¼ to 92.

The Atlantic arrived out on the 19th.

Omar Pasha was at Guergero 17,000 strong, and the Russians at Fraterichti with 70,000, which were continually reinforced, and a pitched battle is daily expected with the Turkish and Allied force, numbering 60,000.

Three hundred persons have been arrested in St. Petersburg charged with intending to rebel, and they were informed that their political opinions required their imprisonment.

The allies are in full march for the Danube. On the 8th the English were midway between Schumla and Rutschuk, where the French had before arrived.

The town and garrison of Barcelona have pronounced against the Spanish government, and the insurrection is spreading.

Mahomet Pashu defeated the Russians at Crevnovada and captured the place. The Russians were routed also by the Turks at Frateschie and it is reported that General Aurep had committed suicide.

Isli Pacha defeated Gen. Boproff on the 9th ultimo.

THE MARKETS. Richardson's Circular report breadstuffs dull and wheat irregular; all qualities have declined largely. Western canal flour is quoted at 33s 6d. Ohio 34s. 6d.

McHenry quotes consols as advanced to 93¼ a 92¾.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AT PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, July 30. Four members of one family were interred this afternoon, having died of cholera on Friday and Saturday—a father, mother, and two sons. Three children survive, two of whom are very sick.

CHOLERA AT THE WEST CHESTER POOR HOUSE. Philadelphia, July 29. There thirty-eight deaths by cholera at the West Chester (Pa.) poor-house since the 11th instant, out of one hundred and seventy-eight inmates.

DIED,

On the 31st ult., at the National Hotel, Norfolk, Va., Frederic B. Mathews, grand son of Col. S. Birdsall of this City, in the 7th year of his age.

In this City, on Wednesday evening last, John Primrose, Esq.,—a worthy and useful citizen.

In this City, on Wednesday last, Mr. B. F. Tant.

Near this City, on Wednesday last, Mr. Joseph Lane.

FOUND.—A SMALL FINE DIAMOND BREASTpin. Apply at the Standard Office.
August 3, 1854. 75—tf.

UNION ACADEMY.—THE 7TH SESSION OF this School will commence Oct., 2nd 1854. It is desirable that pupils should enter as early in the session as possible. E. D. BAKER, Principal. Board, $5 per month. Tuition per session of five months, 6, 8, 12, and 15 dollars.
E. ATKINSON,
T. W. WHITLEY, } Trustees.
J. M. WHITLEY,
Johnston, Co., August 1, 1854. 1054—w1y.

NOTICE.—RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER in Johnston county, on the first of May, a negro man named SAM, aged 25 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has the first finger on his left hand cut off, and is of a dark complexion. Sam was committed to Halifax jail in June 1853, and is supposed to be lurking about in Nash, Halifax, Northampton or Warren counties, N. C.

Any person lodging said negro in jail, or giving such information as may enable me to find him will be liberally rewarded.

O. L. DODD.
Smithfield, August 1, 1854. 1054—w3w.

GEO. HOWARD, JR.,
Attorney at Law,

HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19,

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

J. SCHLOSS, & BRO.

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HERE!!—HAVING PERCEIVED SO MANY ADvertisements in different papers here, announcing the arrival of New and Fashionable Spring Goods, we deem it our duty to approach the public in general, and inform them that the Firm of M. SCHLOSS, & Co., is still existing in the City of Oaks, and has not failed in making the proper selections for the Spring and Summer trade. We have

A Rich and Elegant Variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

which we can recommend for their cheapnesss, neatness, &c.

In the line of CLOTHING, it is unnecessary to say that we keep a full assortment of all kinds wanting in this market, and should we have the pleasure of retaining the liberal patronage, hereafter, which has been extended to us hitherto, and for which we return our sincere thanks, it shall be our endeavor to prove that our motto consists in

Selling Good Bargains.

In conclusion, we would name particularly to the public, that we have some very fine Gold and Silver WATCHES on hand yet, which we warrant for their quality in every respect, and the principal part is—listen!—*at cost!*

☞ Call at Lovejoy's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 28, 1854. 65—tf.

A TEACHER WANTED.—A LIBERAL SALary will be paid for a Teacher to take charge of the Topsail Academy, on the first day of October next. One with a family would not be objected to, as the Trustees design building a large boarding house and offering inducements to one who may be found fully qualified in every respect to teach all the higher branches requisite in a preparatory School, and who may desire a permanent situation for a series of years.

The Academy is pleasantly situated, immediately on the W. & T. S. Plank Road, twelve miles from Wilmington and but two from the Ocean, a healthy location and excellent neighborhood.

Address N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or J. M. Foy, Esq., Topsail P. O., N C.

NICH'S. N. NIXON, *President.*
Board of Trustees.

June 6, 1854. 58—1m.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!—WM. H. PUTNEY still continues to supply his customers with fresh Fish from Norfolk, every day, on the arrival of the cars; and to those who will leave their order, and the cash, at my store I will send them to their House immediately after the cars arrive. I receive my fresh fish put up in Refrigerators and have them well packed in ice, and I can recommend to be good and sound.

I can put up fresh fish in ice, which could be sent to Chapel Hill or Hillsborough, in good order.

I shall keep on hand, in their season, fresh Oysters, and can supply Chapel Hill, Hillsborough and Greensborough.

I shall receive, at all times, Spiced Oysters, Crabs and Clams, which will be something new in this market.

I also, have just to hand 10,000 No. 1 North Carolina Family Roe Herrings, and thirty thousand North Carolina cut Herrings, which takes the shine off of any thing of the kind ever seen in this market.

I keep on hand Shad, Mess Rock, New River Mullets, Cod Fish and No. 1 Mackerel.

Baltimore Family Beef, smoked Beef, and Bologna Sausage.

The best article of Bacon, Hams, and all provisions that are usually kept in a provision store, which I will sell cheap for cash. My provision store is on Wilmington street, in front of the City Hall, and next to Edward Yarborough, Jr., Livery stables.

WM. H. PUTNEY.

Raleigh, June 8, 1854. 59—3t.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

NORMAL COLLEGE.—ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., Rev. S. M. FROST, of Fayetteville, will preach the Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class, and on the same day at 3 o'clock P. M., R. P. DICK, Esq., of Grensborough, will deliver the Anual Address before the Literay Societies.

The exercises of the Annual Commencement will begin at ten o'clock, A. M., on the 27th.

The Trustees will meet on the 26th, at one o'clock.

B. CRAVEN.

July 11, 1854. 69—7t.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name of M. Schloss & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the Firm are earnestly requested to call and make settlement of their accounts (at the Establishment in this City,) by the 1st of July.

THE undersigned will continue to carry on the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, in its various forms, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the former firm.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 13, 1854. 63—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of Nevember, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.

B. R. HINNANT.

Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America. The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh; March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,

Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.

W. F. COLLINS.

Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the

MUSIC STORE.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar,
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. Sycamore Street. 47—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.

ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.

All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."

☞ Terms Cash, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.

Price, One Cent per Pound. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.

A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*

Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address

Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTfully announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.

H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.

Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854, 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner King and Water Sts.,

Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.

Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

NO. 1, FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Moca, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Var gated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854.
*** Post copy. 42—

NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.

BUSBEE'S LAW AND EQUITY.—Bound volumes and in sheets, for sale at the

NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE.

Complete sets of the North Carolina Reports constantly on hand.

Raleigh, April 27th, 1854. H. D. TURNER. 49—3m.

JUST TO HAND.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetta.

Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.

April 10, 1854. 24—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville, J. G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensboro', } of Raleigh,

John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Bonner, Salem, J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams,
John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—DUPLIN COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1854.

Eliza M. Gwyer vs. George Gwyer.—Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Gwyer, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the Law can not be served upon him. On motion, it is, therefore, ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, and also in the Patriot and Republican, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Goldsborough, for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid in the Town of Kenansville, on the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the same, or the matter will be heard exparte and a decree taken pro confesso as to him.

In testimony whereof, I, Edw'd. P. Routledge, Clerk of said Court, hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, at Kenansville, this 31st day of March, 1854.

E. P. ROUTLEDGE, Clerk.

April 10, 1854. 42—w3m.

EAGLE HOTEL FOR SALE.—I AM AUTHORIZED by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill to offer it for sale. Miss Hilliard, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description here is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

April 16, 1854. 1018—w3m.

ELEGANT BOOKS, *PREPARED AND PUBlished expressly for the Fall and Holiday sales of* 1853–54. *All of the following are splendidly illustrated.* THE WhiteVeil, a bridal Gift, McCaulay's lays, of Ancient Rome, The Bow in the Cloud, or covenant Mercy for the Afflicted, Roger's complete Poetical Works, Campbell's complete poetical Works, Moore's Irish Melodies, Edith May's Poetical works, the Proverbialist and the Poet, Cabinet of Modern Art. First Series. Cabinet of Modern Art. Second Series. Lyrics of the Heart, &c. by Alaric A. Watts, Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, &c., by Mrs. Hemans, Read's Female Poets of America, Hart's Female Prose writers of America, Tupper's Poetical Works, Leaflets of Memory, an Illuminated Annual for 1854, Friendship's offering for 1854, the Snow Flake for 1854, Affection's Gift for 1854, the Gem Annual for 1854, Christmas Blossoms, a Juvenile Gift for 1854, Butler's Royal Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Butler's Small Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Longfellow's Hyperion, Lady of the Lake, Book of the Passions, by James, Gray's Poetical Works, Specimens of British Poets by Campbell, Book of the Heart, Characteristics of Women, by Mrs., Jameson, Poetry of the Year, or passages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, Griswold's Female Poets of America, Halleck's Poetical Works, Pilgrim of Beauty, Poems of Amelia, Sacred Poets of England and America.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1853. 12—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

WILSON & GRICE,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,

Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE

May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

Black and colored Silks,
French an.: English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting.

For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments*, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies.

SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,

Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,

White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,

Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,

In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,

Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,

Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,

Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*

P. F. PESCUD,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. Ticket Agent. 15—

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,

1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,

Mexican and other Fancy Hats,

Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*

We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.

EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, March 17, 1854. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.

3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c. &c.

☞ Call and see.

Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, postpaid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to

ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.

February 22d, 1854. 28—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the

N. C. MUSIC STORE.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,

Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,

Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,

Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,

Maderia, Cherry,